# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETS, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

IGS R. W. CORNER OF HASSAU AND PULTON ST

which postage.

OLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, amin'ning tenpor

OLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, amin'ning tenpor

mans, solicited from any quarter of the works—if used will it

responses to the post for. 22 Out Foliates Correspondence are

RESPONSES TREQUESTED TO SEAL ILL LETTERS AND PAGE BEST DS. NOTICE taken of anonymous commu

OVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

No. 46

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

DOWERT THEATER, Bowery-Afternoon and Evening-BURTON'S THEATER, Chambers street A WINTER'S

LAURA REENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway-Love Chase WALLACK'S THEATER Broadway-Awaward Arrival

BROADWAY VARIETIES. 472 Broadway-THE NAIAD WOOD'S MINSTREUS, 444 Broadway-Evelopian Per-

BOOKLEY'S SURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broad-

New York, Saturday, February 16, 1856.

Mails for Europe. mail steamship Quaker City, Capt. Shufeldt, will

The European mails will close in this city at half-past medeleck this morning. The HERALD (printed in English and French) will be hed at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, appers, sixpence.

BRW YORK HERALD will be received at the following ss in Europe:— on—Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.

do. do. 8 Place de la Bourse.
do. 7 Rumford street.
John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East. The contents of the European edition of the Harand Do office during the previous week, and to the hour of

The News.

We are still without news from Europe. The Canada is now in her fourteenth day out.

We have important news from Mexico. On the 22d ult., Puebla succumbed to the revolutionists under Haro y Tamirez. The particulars are given in the letter of our correspondent, which may be found on the first page of to-day's paper.

We learn from Washington that Gov. Shannon yesterday received instructions from the President elative to the adoption of measures to repress the incipient rebellion in Kansas. The federal and Territorial laws are to be enforced and Col. Sumner, with eight hundred troops, now at Fort Leavenworth, is to aid in their enforcement if it becomes necessary. Meantime, it is represented that the free State men at the North and West, and their opponents in the South, are actively engaged making ready for the fray.

The Canadian Parliament opened at Toronto yes-

terday. We give under the telegraphic head the principal points of the address of the Governor Gene-

In the State Senate yesterday a favorable report was made on the bill restricting the Supervisors of this city in making appropriations. Bills providing for the more effectual suppression of fires, and fo the registry of births, marriages and deaths, in this city, were passed to a third reading. In the Assembly a resolution directing inquiry as to the propriety of changing the Constitution so as to make judicial officers appointive instead of elective was adopted. The Judiciary Committee was also directed to report as to the advisableness of altering the time for holding elections for Judges. The New York tax bill was referred to the delegation from this city, in, stead of a select committee, as proposed by Mr. Poot. Subsequently a motion to reconsider was offered, which gave rise to a spirited debate, but without taking the question the House adjourned.

the 11th. They contain no political news. The unhvorable reports regarding the crops are confirmed. An advance in the price of sugar and molasses was, therefore, looked for. The latter article was

The cotton market yesterday continued active and firm, with sales of 6,000 a,7,000 bales, a good part of which was in transitu. The market closed with a hardening tendency. The whole advance since the receipt of peace rumors from Europe by the Arabia. on the 2d instant, has been about one cent per pound. If we estimate the crop, at the lowest figure, to reach 3,200,000 bales, and allow 600,000 for American consumption, there will be left 2,600,000 bales for export. Of this amount we have thus far exported about 1,200,000 bales, leaving in the country for export 1,400,000. The advance of one cent per pound is equal to \$4 per bale; hence this rise will make a difference in behalf of the United States of about \$5,600,000, or very near six millions of dollars-equal to a rise \$1 per barrel on 5,600,000 barrels of flour. Should peace be actually reestablished, it will make a difference in the value of cotton subject to export of over six millions of dollars-an improvement that will make itself felt in the increase of trade and augmented prosperity of the whole country. Flour was dull for all common grades; good extra Western and thern brands were steady and in fair demand. Wheat was inactive: a small sale of Tennessee red was made at 85c. a 90c. Corn was dull, while prices ranged from 75c. a 82c. Rye was sold at \$1 27 a \$1 28, delivered. Pork closed dull, at \$15 87 a \$16 for mess. Sugars were firm, with moderate transac tions. A cargo of Rio coffee was sold on private terms; other lots were sold at about previous rates. Freights to English ports were firm. To Liverpool about 12,000 bushels of grain, 500 bales cotton and 1,000 bbls. flour were engaged at rates given in an. other column.

Yesterday afternoon was given a public trial in the Park of the new steam fire engine which it is proposed to bring before the Common Council for adoption in the New York Fire Department. The highest elevation it threw water was one hundred and seventy-three feet, with some one hundred feet in a horizontal direction. We give elsewhere the particulars of the experiments with the machine.

The Board of Councilmen last night adopted a resolution appropriating \$1,500 for breaking up the snow and ice in the principal streets in the city. It required a hard struggle to get this through. It was voted for twice, and lost, and reconsidered, and on the third effort it was adopted. Two drafts of a new city charter, a majority and minority draft, the lat ter being from Councilman F. J. A. Boole, were presented to the Board, and after some debate referred back to the committee presenting them. A full report of the proceedings will be found in another

Owing to the position of the Atlantic docks it has been found, for near six weeks, next to impossible to deliver produce from them. For all practical purposes the grain stored there, during some weeks past, might as well have been at Buffalo. Merchants complain against the company for not having provided ice boats, and otherwise made greater exertions to enable parties to deliver pro duce. Since the clesing in of the docks by corn and wheat have declined in price from 10c. to 15c. per bushel. Taking into consideration the decline in grain and in other merchandise, the expense of storage, insurance and interest of money,

we have heard the losses estimated as high as of naval stores at the docks on the 16th Jan last, not one barrel of which has yet been delive Ships waiting the delivery of cargoes have been greatly delayed in loading, and incurred much expense. The situation of the docks is ill sen, and especially for a winter like this. Being Channel, they are often choked up by ice, while the rest of the harbor is comparatively open to naviga-tion. One thing is certain, unless the company provide ice boats against the contingencies of another winter, and pledge themselves to keep communica-tion open, the commission houses will seek other places for storage, or join in some plan for the erection of new docks and warehouses at some more ac cessible point, and that at all seasons, ice or no ice.
The commerce of a great city like this demands it.

Elsewhere will be found an account of a fatal fight which took place in Donovan's lane, at the Five Points, yesterday afternoon. The name of the victim appears to be McGrath, while that of his alleged assailant is Jeremiah O'Connor. The deceased was attacked by O'Connor, who was some what under the influence of liquor, and was so se verely beaten that he died in ten minutes after being rescued from the clutches of the infuriated man. O'Connor was arrested soon after the occurrence, and is now locked up in the Tombs, there to await the result of the Cororer's investigation. The deceased was an old and inoffensive man, residing in

Last evening, in Dr. Chapin's church, was given the Junior Exhibition of the Free Academy. A variety of original orations were delivered by the members of the Junior class. They were, in the main spirited and creditable performances.

Don Enrique Ainz has been officially recognized

by the President as Vice Consul of Spain at New

The Presidential Campaign-Another Co-pious, Diversified and Interesting Chapter. We devote a very large proportion of our available space this morning to another copious, diversified and highly interesting compilation of extracts from our newspaper exchanges, upon the Presidential question. This chapter we have divided into three several parts, and it will be seen from this arrangement-

First-That the ascendency in the struggle of the democratic aspirants, or their friends respectively, for the Cincinnati nomination, is now apparently limited to Mesers. Buchanan, Hunter and Pierce. Receiving, with a few exceptions, the unanimous support of the democracy of Pennsylvania, and not being mixed up with the Kansas-Nebraska squabble, Mr. Buchanan occupies a formidable position; but of late we have been admonished, from a careful survey of the field, that Mr. Senator Hunter, of Virginia, will very likely prove to be a powerful and dangerous rival.

The friends of Senator Hunter have thes considerations to urge in his behalf, to wit: The South has the right, in 1856, to ask the nomination, because our last two Presidents-Pierce and Fillmore-have been from the North, and because of the pressure of Northern fanaticism upon our Southern brethren and their social institutions. Then, again, if Mr. Buchanan be nominated this time, the North will surely concede the nomination to the South in 1860, an arrangement under which Messrs. Cass. Dickinson, Douglas, Bright, Marcy, Cushing. and all other Northern democratic aspirants would be thrown over to the doubtful chances of 1864; but, after waiting so long already, to any and all of these gentlemen eight years longer would certainly be a long term to add to their hopes deferred. It is, therefore, probable that the bulk of our democratic Northern expectants, especially those of the Northwest, will, as between Buchanan, Hunter and Pierce, rally upon Hunter, to the end that, by his nomination, the field will be open for the North and Northwest in 1860. The friends of Judge Douglas could have easily secured the nomination, as an alternative, of Cass or Buchanan in 1852; but they did not do it, because the fight was then between "Young America" and the "old fogies," and "Douglas and Hunter," or some new ticket, was "Young America's"

Another antecedent in Mr. Hunter's history shows that, even with the election of Mr. Pierce, he did not choose to abandon the field. Before leaving home for Washington, Mr. Pierce called Mr. Hunter to Concord, and urged upon him the acceptance of the important post of Secretary of State. Remembering, perhaps the fate of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Mr. Calhoun, and other White House aspirants. who had filled the office of Premier, Mr. Hunter, notwithstanding the urgent appeals of his ultra Southern rights associates, positively refused to accept it. He considered his reelection to the Senate for six years, at all events, a much more eligible position, in reference to future contingencies, than any Cabinet appointment whatever. The result has proved his sagacity; for who supposes that any member of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet has the shadow of a chance for the Cincinnati nomination? The article which we re-publish from a South Carolina democratic cotemporary shows that Mr. Pierce himself, even in the South, (where his friends imagine that he has some show of strength,) has only an unsubstantial, unreliable, complimentary support after all. In fact, we are told that the So A expect the North to shelve him, and that the South are prepared cheerfully to submit to the

sacrifice. The main struggle, then, in the democratic camp, from all existing indications, is reduced to Buchanan and Hunter; and the position of Douglas and the Northwest is such that if "Little Giant" discovers that he has no show for a nomination this time, may be expected to rally upon Hunter, so as to leave an opening for another Northern candidate in 1860. In 1860, then, Buchanan, Marcy, Cass, and other "old fogies," being put upon the "retired list," who will there be in all the North to compete with the claims of the "Little Giant" and the great Northwest?

We repeat, then, that although Mr. Buchanan is strong, with Pennsylvania at his side, Mr. Hunter, with the "Old Dominion" at his back, and with Douglas, Bright, and others, of the North and Northwest, and "Young America," bringing up the rear, will be a formidable competitor indeed. Against this powerful coalition we may say that the only thing which can possibly save Mr. Buchanan and turn the tide of "Young America" in his favor, will be that memorable Ostend-Aix-la-Chapelle manifesto upon the Cuba question. On the other hand, just as surely as Pierce and Marcy repudiated and denied that manifesto, so surely will they be repudiated by "Young America" at Cincinnati.

Thus much for the democracy. The second branch of our newspaper chapter, relating to | ning after false gods.

the American party, betrays in various quarters a most surprising bitterness of hostility to 'Live Oak George." We can't account for it, except from the fear which his name and fame excite among his adversaries, in and out of the American camp. In other respects it will be seen that this new party is thought to be in a bad way; but as this doubt will be settled shortly at Philadelphia, we have nothing further to add to our late suggestions and opinions.

The third division of our general chapter under consideration, deals with the movements and prospects of the Seward Holy Alliance. This party, powerful as it is erroneously sup-posed to be throughout the North, is still in a factious or mixed up conglomerate and chaotic condition, as a working party. It is an awkward monster, black, scaly and ugly, having six or seven heads and twice as many tails, but nothing in the way of a body or backbone sufficiently strong for the active exigencies of a Presidential campaign in the dog days. The Pittsburg Convention of the 22d is intended as the basis for the practical organization of this party; and, as between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, we have yet to learn how far our Northern Know Nothings and Sewardites are to continue to labor together, as in "a common cause," we await the results of the simultaneous conventions in those cities for a solution of this curious political enigma.

In the meantime, we commend to our readers, of all parties, our interesting and suggestive Presidential chapter of newspaper extracts. A fortnight hence, and we shall have a flood of light upon the subject.

THE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC-THE LATE SHOCKING EVENTS AT THE FEEJEE ISLANDS. -Our correspondence from the Feejee Islands, published in another column, contains a fearful catalogue of atrocities lately committed by the savages of that group on American settlers and seamen. It will be recollected that on the occasion of Lieut. Wilkes' visit to this archipelago, in 1840, he took summary vengeance on the natives for outrages perpetrated on our countrymen, and bound them over to good behavior for a time, by the threat that he would return again in four years to see if they kept the promises which they had made to him. During the period specified the Feejeeans seemed to have restrained their brutal propensities; but after its expiration, finding that the American squadron did not return, they recommenced their former practices, murdering and devouring the crews of all the vessels that were unfortunate enough to be wrecked on their coasts. This dreadful state of things has been lately aggravated by the intrigues of some English missionaries, who, on arriving from Sydney in an almost destitute condition, were hospitably taken into the houses of the American settlers at Levuka, and entrusted with the education of their children. They repaid the kindness of their protectors instigating the native chiefs to make murderous attacks upon them, and finally burning their town. Two motives are assigned for this ungrateful and unchristian conduct. First, jealousy at the kindly reception of some French missionaries by their benefactors, and secondly, a desire to further the political interests of their own government. In effect, formal steps have been taken to procure the cession of the group to Queen Victoria; but owing to the shrewdness of the native chiefs. who seem to have a keen appreciation of the consequences of such a proceeding, they have hitherto proved abortive.

The opportune arrival of the American sloop-of-war John Adams, Commander Boutwell, has put a stop for the present to the bar. barities committed by the savages. After the sharp lesson which this officer has given them probably remain for a time in wholesome dread of American prowess. But the facts detailed in our columns strongly demonstrate the necessity of our affording some more effeetnal protection to our commerce in those distant latitudes than is derived from the rare and chance visits of our vessels of war. Those who denounce every attempt to increase the strength and efficiency of our navy would do well to reflect on the wholesale destruction of life and property which is occasioned by their mistaken notions of economy. The use of a military marine, if we understand it rightly, is as much to protect our commerce in distant seas as to guard against the chances of invasion at home. Had our squadron in the Pacific been sufficiently strong, we should not have had to record the deplorable events which are detailed in the letters of our correspondents. We may talk of our desire to check the monopolizing designs of Great Britain in quarters where our interests are concerned, but we take rather a singular way of effecting that object by allowing ignorant savages like these Feejce

cannibals to draw comparisons unfavorable to our naval resources. GENERAL HOUSTON GOING TO RESIGN .- A letter appears in the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Covington, January 26, and signed J. C. Porter, in which the writer states that he was present at a conversation between Judge Perrin and General Houston, during which the General distinctly said that the Legislature of Texas had passed a resolution instructing him to resign, and that he intended to obey instructions. Very likely; but we dare say that General Houston will be in no particular hurry about it, considering the weather, and the state of the roads and rivers along all the inland routes to Texas. Besides, this rule of Senatorial obedience or resignation is an old democratic doctrine which General Cass has substantially declared to be all moonshine. in his repudiation of it. Why, therefore, should General Houston, a Know Nothing, sacrifice himself to an exploded democratic humbug?

NIGGER WORSHIP AND NIGGER WORSHIPPERS. -Men in all ages have been led away by strange gods. Even Moses could not keep the children of Israel straight in the wilderness. There have been devil worshippers ; cow, cat, bull, dog, snake and monkey worshippers ; sun worshippers, breeches (Mahomet's) worshippers, dirt worshippers, and Jo Smith worshipers; but the meanest of all are the nigger worshippers. They have their priests and prophets in England and the United Statesmen who ought to be women, and women who cught to be men. Seward is the great high priest in the United States, and Abby Kelly Foster the priestess, assisted by the Bosion vestals, who hold bazuars for the benefit of Brother Garrison's paper. Let the people of the United States be wary of run-

Congress—The House Prin.ing—Impor-tant, if True.—The American Organ at Washington, in reference to the election of Wen dell, (dem.,) as printer to the House, by the aid of Southern Know Nothing votes, says:-It has been currently reported during the last few days that Mr. Wendell had promised a pertion of the proceeds of the public printing to some Southern Americans, to be dispensed by them in the establishment of a press here, to sustain the notions and opinions of the Southern branch of the American party, and to keep up other presses now advocating those opinions elsewhere. Of the details of any arrangement we have not been informed, nor have we any other knowledge of the existence of any such arrangement than that derived from common rumor, and from facts seemingly justifying the rumor.

Is it possible? Can it be true that Mr. Wendell, from his profits of this printing acculd affined to

from his profits of this printing, could afford to promise a portion of the proceeds to sustain not only a "South American" organ in Washington, but other presses of the same faith "elsewhere," and still make a good thing of it? The Organ next proceeds to mystify the subject, as tollows:--

ject, as follows:—

If any arrangement of this sort has been made, it wan doubtless a fair business transaction, and we are factrom imputing anything dishonorable to the parties to it. We are simply endeavoring, as a public journalist, to give our reacers an insight into the causes of certain results, which, to the uninitiated, seem strange and inexplicable. Under what inducements, or to promote what political ends a few republicans came to the reasue of the democratic nomines for public printer, we are as yet unable to furnish any suggestions, and we leave them to make their own explanations, without further allusion to them.

And next, in a separate paragraph, the Organ washes its hands of all responsibility in the matter in this emphatic style:-

We were informed last evening, at the Second Ward Council, that a rumor prevailed generally in this city, to the effect that the Orgon was to be interested in, or benefitted by, the public printing, under Mr. Wendell. The rumor is utterly untrue. There is no understanding nor arrangement, express or implied, by which the Orgon, or either of its proprietors or editors, will receive one do lar from the public printing.

(What a dollar!)

"Not a dollar!" "Love's labor lost." Will the printer elect explain this mystery of his

THE BEST PLAN FOR PHILADELPHIA.-The best thing that the Know Nothings can do is to turn about and go home again, after transacting such executive business as may come before them. They have no national platform, and cannot make one which will not be immediately violated. They would do well not to touch the Presidential election, but to allow each State to attend to that matter for itself, by nominating free electoral tickets. Let the people have something to say about the Presidency. Heretofore they have often been obliged to choose between two bad men. Let them select a good one for themselves.

FIRST MOVE TO BUSINESS ON SLAVERY-THE SEWARD LEAGUE DEFEATED .- Upon the first test question, in the way of active ultra legislation upon the slavery question in Congress, on Thursday, the Seward league were handsomely defeated. The senior organ of the arch-agitator of this city thus explains and confirms it:

The supporters of freedom in Kansas in the House we heaten to-day, by three majority, on the question of ferring the Prenicert's extraordinary message. It we clearly right to sent that message to the Committee of Territories, so that it should be discussed in Committee of the Whole on the report of the Territorial Committee with both rices fairly presented. Now the free Staside will not be at all before the Committee of the Whol The House is quite thin—some six'y members havingone home, mostly paired off, but we have lost by the absence of Mr. Aloright, of Ohio, who is sisk, and M. Cark, or Connecticut. Messrs. Bi-hop, Millward as Moore did not vote. Bayerd Clarke, John Wheeler at Mr. Whitney were either absent or silent. Messr Broome, Haven, Valk and John Williams voted again us. Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, Richman and Scott vote free State side. Mr. Millward was present, and vote the free State side. Mr. Millward was present, and vote the same way on a subsequent division. So, I think, dir. Bisnop. But our friends were again besten by the majority, when they gave up, disheartened, and the Hou adjourned over to Monday.

According to this exhibit the difficulty wi tor of this city thus explains and confirms it:-

According to this exhibit the difficulty will hardly be obviated by a full house. At this rate, some months will elapse before they secure the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. "They gave up, disheartened!" First field fought, too. Only think of that.

"Personal Spite."-The Cabinet organ at Washington says that "the removal of Mr Houston, (of Ala.) from the Committee of Ways and Means, after he had been its chairman for tour years, and placing bim fifth on the Territorial Committee, was an unpardonable breach of parliamentary courtesy, and cannot be justified by a desire to gratify a spirit of personal spite." What's the matter now? Had not the democrats of the Senate placed such men as Seward, Sumner, Wilson and Hale, of the Holy Alliance, at the tail end of the obscurist committees of that body? And then to talk of "personal spite," when he had a chance at them, of the amiable Seward Speaker of the House? The idea is absurd. Let Mr. George S. Houston contemplate the philosophical resignation of the Seward men of the Senate, and be thankful that he is even fifth on the Territorial Committee. Old men should not be proud.

CAUCUSES AND CONVENTIONS .- All the national conventions have heretofore been humbugs-their platforms a delusion and a snare. Unpledged electoral tickets should be supported in each State. Such electors would be obliged to vote for the best man; and if they could not agree, it would be better to let the election go to the House of Representatives than to perpetuate the old convention system which has shut out from the Presidency all the great men of the nation, and elevated such pigmies as Pierce.

WHAT HAS KILLED THE KNOW NOTHINGS ?-The American party holds what is called a National Convention at Philadelphia next week. A previous attempt to do the same thing split up the party and gave the House into the hands of the negro worshippers. We think the great error of the Know Nothings was in holding any national convention or attempting to make a national platform. As Macbeth says, "There's no such thing."

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS .- We understand that an informal meeting took place last evening, at the Metropolitan Hotel, of certain gentlemen formerly belonging to the whig organization, which had its headquarters at the Breadway House. Among those present were ex-Governor Washington Hunt, ex-Governor Bradish, Hon. J. Hobart Haws, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, Judge Hoxie, ex-Recorder Taimadge, Jonathan Nathan, Esq., General Hall, &c. A good deal of conversation arose, but as the meeting was private, we have not been furnished with We think we are safe, however, in stating that the principal business was the organization of the old line whigs in such a way as to extrinate them from the humiliating position of acting as a mere tall to Mr. Sew-ard's kite. The "silver grey" whige claim some forty or fifty thousand votes in this State, and there can be no doubt that, properly combined, their strength might be telt not only in State matters, but in the Presi election-amply sufficient, at all events, to check Mr Seward's power. It seems that a portion of the old whig party will make an effort not to be classed as "black republicans;" but whether they have the backbone carry out the war remains to be seen.

# Personal Intelligence.

the Metropolitan Hotel—Governor Diamond, Rhode; Hon D. Stewart, Michigan; Captain Hazard, United Arry, Juan Lopez, Mexico; J. T. Parish, Mississpoirank Byrne, Panana, George Frost, Bedon: John W. et Cincinnatt; Lott Scner Delevia, and eighteen others.

on Liverpool, in packet ship William Tapscott—David hid, Quebec: Win Leggett, Hamilizo; Daniel B.Dixo, rati; D.Miller, illinois; John Thackham, Masouri; salander Lancashire; Louis Piche, Ilinois; Levi O. Paranda West; A L. Boynion, Roston; Miss Rome, Brockits Fac, New York.

m Singapore, in ship Izaac Walton—J.F. Hoyt.

### TED LATEST MEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Hallfax. NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA-NO TIDINGS OF THE

HALIPAX, Feb. 16-1 A. M. iverpool, has not yet made her appearance here. We have no tidings of the Pacific.

Opening of the Canadian Parliament.

SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL—CONDITION OF
THE COLONY.

TORONTO, Feb. 15, 1856.

I telegraph all that is of general or American interest in the speech of the Governor General upon opening the Legislature to-day. X.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, TORONTO, Feb. 15, 1856. This day, at half-past three o'clock P. M., his Excel-This day, at half-past three o'clock F. H., his axion-lency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Farillament Building. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, his Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly; and the House being present, his Excellency was pleased to open the second Session of the fifth Parliament of the Province of Canada, with the following speech from the throne:-

SPRECH. HON. GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, AND GENTLE-

MEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:—
The subject of a change in the constitution of the Legislative Council, by rendering it elective, will again be brought before you.

A measure for the organization of a provisional po-

lice, capable of being applied by the Crown for the pre-vention of crime and the speedy apprehension of offenders, deserves your attention and consideration. The increasing wealth and prosperity of the country demand increased protection for property, and the advance of civilization in Canada should be marked by the strict enforcement of law, and by the perfect sense of security from outrage. It is to you that I must look for the power of ensuring that great effect.

I have spoken of our increasing prosperity. No mark of its existence can be stronger than that afforded by our

extended lines of railway; nor is this progress confined to one section of the Province. Eastward to St. Thomas, and Westward to Guelph and Hamilton, these lines, at once the sign and the cause of progress, are already com-pleted. I may congratulate you on the fact, that since your last meeting nearly two hundred and fifty miles have been got into working order, whilst it is hoped that not less than two hundred and fifty more will be

finished before next year.

With regard to the Militia act the ready loyalty of the inhabitants, both in Upper and Lower Canada, has enabled me to authorize the formation of numbers of troops and companies of volunteers, whose conduct and disci-pline will undoubtedly do credit to the Province. I have, moreover, with the assistance of the Adjutant General, done my best to carry out your wishes by organizing the

and my best to carry out your wishes by organizing the sedentary militia.

The government, in pursuance of the wishes of the Le-gislature, has taken on itself to conclude a fresh arrange-ment calculated to secure a line of ocean steamers from

the St. Lawrence to Secure a line of ocean steamers from the St. Lawrence to England.

During the approaching session you will find that our finances are in a satisfactory state. The people at large have resped the benefits of those reductions in the cus-tems duties which you made last year. The diminution in the receip's consequent on such reductions nearly correspond with the calculations submitted to you by my advisers. A large increase has been caused by the Reciprocity treaty with the United States; but I concrive that any such apparent loss is more than compen-

intercourse between the two countries.

Hen. Gentlemen—The year just closed has been one of difficulty and conflict in Europe. On this side of the Atlantic we have, by the blessing of Provi-dence, escaped the direct evils of war; in no part however, of the Queen's dominions has a deeper sympa thy with her arms been shown, or more fervent prayers for their success offered than in Canada. Our people have eagerly watched every turn of the contest, and consisting as they do of men of French and English origin, equal members of the same community, and local subjects of the same Queen—they have been grieved at the sufferings and exalted in the success of the allied army. In like manner, should it please God to establish firm and honorable peace, Canada will, I doubt my lot, before the end of the present session, to congratulate you on so auspicious an event.

Important from Washington.
HE TROUBLES IN KANSAS—THE PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO GOV. SHANNON—THE TERRITORIAL
LAWS TO BE ENFORCED—PREFARATIONS ON ALL SIDES FOR A FIGHT-THE WAR BEGUN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1856. Gov. Shannon had quite a protracted interview with the President to-day, with reference to the policy to be morrow direct for Kansas, clothed with full power to execute and carry out all the laws of that Territory. He also carries with him instructions to Col. Sumner, has charge of eight hundred troops stationed at Fort gency that may arise. The Governor's instructions are mild and conciliating; but should it become necessary, n order to queil and put down an insurrection in the Territory, to use every power which the general government can bring to bear, he is authorized to do so.

Letters received by Gov. Shannen, this evening, direct from Kansas, state that the free State men are making extensive preparations for a desperate fight. Munitions of war and men are constantly arriving from the fre States. He anticipates civil war. The letters also say that they are fortifying themselves at every point.

Large sums of money have been contributed within the last few days, by Southern men, to raise and equip companies in the South to send to Kansas. A good deal of excitement prevails here on the Kansas question. D. MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS FROM THE CAPITAL

WASINGTON, Feb. 15, 1856. Several of the House committees organized this morn ing, including that on Territories and Ways and Means, the latter of which resolved to ask for a permanent clerk. A railroad passenger car, weighing eight tons, and drawn by five horses, left Washington to-day for Alexandria, over the ice of the Potomac river. When last

Mr. Martin, Engineer-in-Chief, left Washington this afternoon for Boston, to go on board the Merrimac, on her trial trip to Norfolk. As this is the first finished of the six national steamers, the government is much interested in her success.

heard from it was more than half way across, and moving

Many cases are daily received at the Court of Claims. Among those presented to-day is one involving damages to the extent of \$142,000 for alleged breach of a government contract in 1812.

The contract for repairing the machinery of the steamer Mississippi (a \$30,000 or \$40,000 job) was awarded by the Navy Department to-day, but the name of the succe bicder has not yet been divulged.

# Interference in Kansas Affairs.

Judge Conway and Samuel C. Smith, of Kansas, ad dressed a crowded assembly at Indianapolis, on Wed-nesday evening, on Kansas affairs. The meeting was merely preliminary, and nothing was done except the passage of resolutions calling a county convention, without respect to party, for the purpose of rendering assis

### Execution at Doylestown, Pa DOYDETOWN, Feb. 15, 1855.

Jacob Ambruster, convicted of the murder of his wife, was hung at this place to-day, within the walls of the jail. He made some remarks on the scaffold, denying that he was guilty of the crime for which he was suffer, and declaring that the trial was conducted by prejudiced counsel and perjured witnesses. He was attended to the scaffold by his two sons, on whose testi mony he was convicted, but he refused to shake hands said repeatedly to the Sheriff, "You dare not hang meyou know you dare not," and continued to protest his nnocence to the last. His dying words were-"I want no judge but God." The drop fell, and he died without

Navigation of the Western Rivers

CHICAGO, Feb. 15, 1858. The Mississippi river is still closed above Cairo, but in avigable to New Orleans. The Ohio river is open to Smithland.

Navigation of the James River. RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 14, 1856. The James river is still frozen up, and wholly unnavi-

From the State Capital. ERS DISBANCED—COUNTRY NEMBERS WISHING REGULATETAXES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK—

NEW OCUNTIES - MONUMENT MANIA - REMODELLI THE JUDICIABY, ETC., ETC. ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1856. Anany, Feb. 16, 1800.

The State Engineer sentiin a document to the House the morning, giving his views of the Board of Railroad Comissioners. It condemns the whole affair, and adduces volumns of sensible reasons why the law should be revolumne of sensible reasons why the law should be repealed. These views, coming from the head of that commission, will be received with much interest by the Ligislature, and when Mr. Northrup's bill comes up to consideration, this document of the Engineer will be referred to and quoted from in justification of disbandin an expensive department, which is a very heavy burthe upon the reads, and which produces no corresponding benefit. It is well known that the Herald took early ground against the organization this board; and it is a consolation to know that, after year's experience, the people—all except the "republicant"—are nearly united in demanding its repeal. It ure of being repealed in the House, and probably in the

enn?"—are nearly united in demanding its repeal. It are of being repealed in the House, and probably in the Senate, but will be most sure to receive the executiveto.

A great stir was made in the House this morning of the New York Tax bill. After a sharp contest the beas referred to the city delegation for consideration Subsequently, Mr. Spinols, of Brosklyn, moved a reconsideration on the table until Tuesday next. The gentleman wanted the Tax bill referred to relect committee of five—two from the city, are three from the country—himself, a member from the country—himself, a member from the country of otharic, some four hundred miles from the city of New York, to officiate as chairman. This proposition was most ably, earnestly and eloquently opposed Mr. Anthon. It was a matter relating exclusivity to the tax payers of the city of New York, and did not affer any other portion of the State. It was purely a loc and a city matter, and Mr. A. believed that the Ney York delegation, who are mostly tax payers themselve and who hold daily correspondence with the constituents, were better able to judge of the wasts and necessities of the city than members residing hundreds of miles in the interior Mr. Dinganne. (K. N.,) although a member the city delegation, was opposed to referring the bill them; there is too much party spirit there, and he wastified that the bill would not receive candid as impartial consideration. He distrusted the majority the delegation. Without taking any question, deba was cut off. Now, why do gentlemen in the countries in varieus part of the State will be disappointed. The committee has already reported against Itwin, Canastee and Highland so gentlemen speculating in court house lots may abar of the State will be disappointed. The Committee has already reported against Itwin, Canastee and Highland so gentlemen speculating in court house lots may abar of the State will be disappointed. The Committee has already reported against Itwin, Canastee and Highland so gentlemen speculating in court house l ure of being repealed in the House, and probably in t Senate, but will be most sure to receive the executi

# NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.
ALBANT, Feb. 15, 1856.

A petition was presented for the amendment of the Ne York city charter.

By Mr. BROOKS-To authorize Utica city to borro By Mr. Noxon—To amend the act relative to officers at

tending the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court, and establish the clerks' fees throughout the State. By Mr. BROOKS-Favorably, on the bill relative to the Supervisors of New York.

CHANCERY FUNDS.

The report of the special committee, appointed last yes o examine into the condition of the Chancery funds, we

By Mr. Perry—A bill amending the insurance laws.
By Mr. Braddens—For the keeping of insure convict
By Mr. C. P. SMITH—To create Lefferts park, Brookly
MILE INTRODUCED.
By Mr. BROOKS—To incorporate the Yorkville Library

New York.

By. C. P. SMITH—For the protection of the lands infants.

infants.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH—Of a bill to increase the capit steck of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institution.

By Mr. Braddens—Of a bill to authorize the constrution of additional buildings at the State prisons for the care of lunatic convicts.

ELLIS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To create a Commissioner of Roads in Kings county.

For the registry of births, marriages and deaths in Ne York city.

For the more effectual suppression of fires in New York city.

To incorporate the New York and Philadelphia Stea Navigation Company, sweeping away the Street Commissioner and Other

Mr. MERHAN'S bill to abolish the office of Street Con

3. He shall be subject to the same regulations and pe

appoint, with consent or me analyst and execute a pen-ies, at \$1,250 a year each.

Sec 5. He shall take the oath of office, and execute a pen-bond of not less than \$10,000, nor more than \$25,000, at the di-cretion of the Mayor and Aldermen, and to be approved it them. He shall appoint as many clerks as the Mayor and it dermen deem necessary, at such salarice as they shall fix.

ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1866.
A petition was presented to reduce the fees of Commi doners of Assessments in New York

Favorably, to amend the Seamen's Fund act. To exempt the lands of agricultural societies from to

Against the petition of the Five Points House of I

Favorably, on the bill to prevent prize fights.
To give the appointment of Loan Commissioners to the Boards of Supervisors.

THE NEW YORK TAX BILL.

Mr. ANTHON called up Judge Foot's resolution to react the New York tax bill to a special committee, and move to amend by referring to New York delegates.

Carried, by ayes 74, nays 40.

Carried, by ayes 74, mays 40.

TEXTUDICARY.

Mr. ANTHON'S resolution, calling for inquiry as whether an amendment to the constitution was advis ble—making judicial officers appointive, instead of elections for Judges was advirable, was adopted.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to reconsider the vote referring the Wey York tax bill to the New York delegation.

The motion caused a warm debate, and the House adjourned without voting upon the question.

News from Havana NEW ORIEANS, Feb. 15, 1856.

The steemship Empire City, from Havana on the li-lust., has arrived here. The accounts of the sugar ere continued to be unfavorable. The weather was bad, an

the crops would probably not be larger than last year.
An increase in rates was expected. Molasses was scare

Whig Nomination for Governor of New CONCORD, Feb. 15, 1865.

The straight-out whigs of New Hampshire have nom nated Ichabod Goodwin as the whig candidate for Go Arrival of the Arabla at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Feb. 15, 1856.

## The British mail steamship Arabia arrived here and daight from Boston, and sailed again at 2:20 A. M for Liverpool.

United States Supreme Court. Washington, Feb. 15, 1856.
George Gifford, Esq., of New York, this morning calls up the case of Kinsman vs. Parkhurst, in the Unite States Supreme Court, and argued for a dismissal of the States.

appeal on points or law. The motion was opposed by M Keller, and the Court have it under advisement. No. 142.—Argument continued by Mr. Gillett for

No. 64. James L. Ranson vs. Thomas J. Davis, a ministrator. Argued by Mr. Cox, for the plaintiff, a by Mr. Winter Davis, for defendants. No. 63.—Samuel Ward, claimant bark Moppang, V. Ww. M. Peck, et. al. Argued by Mr. Stanton for the a